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SOUTH WEST SALOP UNITED DISTRICTS



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1959

BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE
URBAN DISTRICT OF CHURCH STRETTON
RURAL DISTRICT OF ATCHAM
RURAL DISTRICT OF CLUN

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RURAL DISTRICT OF ATCHAM

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLUN

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

WILLIAM HALL, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.OBST., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors

ATCHAM RURAL DISTRICT

- † W. H. Purslow, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Inspector
- † D. H. Corfield, Cert. R.S.I., Additional Inspector
- † C. T. Mabbott, Cert. R.S.I., Additional Inspector

BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE

- †* G. E. Fletcher, Cert. R.S.I.

CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT

- * F. E. Casemore, A.I.A.S., Cert. R.S.I.
(*resigned 30/6/59*)
- †* J. Kelly, Cert. R.S.A. (Scot.)
(*appointed 1/10/59*)

CLUN RURAL DISTRICT

- †* H. Bramwell, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Inspector
- * D. H. Young, Cert. R.S.I., Additional Inspector

Public Health Laboratory Service

Bacteriologist : Dr. A. C. JONES

Public Health Laboratory

Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury

Telephone No. Shrewsbury 4684

† Meat Inspector's Certificate held.

* Also holds the Post of Surveyor or Assistant Surveyor.

SOUTH WEST SALOP UNITED DISTRICTS

24, ST. JOHN'S HILL,
SHREWSBURY.

To the Mayor of Bishop's Castle, Chairmen and Members of Councils
of the United South West Districts of Shropshire.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the report on the health of your various districts for the year ending 31st December, 1959.

The mid-year population of the United Districts has been estimated to be 35,700, an increase of 290 over the corresponding figure for the year ending 31st December, 1958. In Bishop's Castle Borough there is an increase of 10; in Church Stretton Urban District 30; in the Rural District of Atcham 260; but in the Rural District of Clun there is a reduction of 10.

During the year there was a sharp outbreak of Measles, particularly in Atcham and Church Stretton, and a few cases of dysentery were notified in Atcham. Three cases of food poisoning in Atcham and five in Clun were notified, but none were serious.

In the Borough of Bishop's Castle the work of providing a new water supply from a borehole was completed and for the first time the Borough enjoyed a plentiful supply of wholesome water. Complaints were received, however, but these appeared to have their origin in the change from a soft to a hard water. Tests, however, showed that chlorination was within normal limits.

During the year the Council gave very serious consideration to the repair of the Sewage Works and decided that the existing works would have to be enlarged and modernised. The work was placed in the hands of their Consulting Engineers with a view to the specification going out to tender and the work being carried out in 1960.

In Church Stretton Urban District a scheme for the new water supply to All Stretton was prepared and the approval of the Ministry sought. The existing sewage disposal works has for some time been unsatisfactory, and consideration of the problem culminated in the preparation of a scheme by the Council's Consulting Engineers for a new disposal works and for the sewerage of All Stretton. Details of the scheme are set out on page 18 of the report.

In Atcham Rural District considerable improvements were carried out to water supplies, details of which will be found on page 20 of the report.

The provision of adequate water supplies always produces problems of drainage and sewage disposal and on page 21 will be found particulars of sewerage schemes very necessary for the public health of the district.

In Clun Rural District work was commenced on the Snailbeach Water Scheme and a considerable amount of preliminary work was done on the Council's scheme for supplying Chirbury, Marton and Bent Lont, which is to be started on the conclusion of work on the Snailbeach Scheme.

The provision of new houses under programmes of slum clearance has presented problems in all the individual districts. The high cost of building has acted as a brake to progress in the districts generally, but Atcham have found a partial solution to this problem in the building of one-bedroom units of accommodation in groups of four. These can be built and let at an economic rent. The ground floor units are normally let to elderly couples and persons, and indeed most

of the first floor units are similarly let but care has to be taken that when first floor units are so let, the elderly tenants are active and able to cope with a flight of stairs. This limits the allocation to elderly people somewhat, but this has the effect of allowing a small number of younger people to be satisfactorily housed who would not qualify for a two or three bedroomed house.

These units of accommodation have proved so popular that Atcham Rural District have been encouraged to build more of them.

The overall effect of building this class of accommodation has been to free some of the Council's three-bedroomed houses to families in urgent need of accommodation by rehousing elderly couples or widows who are under occupying the property.

It seems probable that many Councils own houses which are under occupied; families grow up and leave the family home leaving a middle-aged, elderly couple or a widow occupying the house. In these days of high building costs it must be wrong for Councils to permit this and yet at the same time find that because of high costs they cannot afford to build either to house those families on their housing list, or tackle their slum clearance problem satisfactorily. There is always sympathy for the elderly who have occupied the Council's house for many years and become attached to it, and many will say it is wrong to bring pressure to bear on these tenants to move to smaller albeit very much more convenient accommodation. It is surely also wrong to fail to provide for families with young children. Does this not become a question, not of right or wrong, but which of two wrongs is the greater?

Many of the statistics are taken from the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health, but are published in this report, as they must be of considerable local interest. I should like to express my thanks to the County Medical Officer for their use, and also my thanks and appreciation to the Surveyors and Public Health Inspectors of the Districts for their reports on the sanitary circumstances of their districts, which form Section C of this report, and also for their help and assistance with the work, which is always so willingly given.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HALL.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS

England and Wales

16.5
21.0
22.2
15.8
34.2
11.6

Birth Rate
Stillbirth Rate
Infant Mortality Rate
Neonatal Mortality Rate
Perinatal Mortality Rate
Death Rate

County of Salop

16.88 (standardised)
22.49
20.08
15.47
35.00
13.32 (standardised)

SOUTH WEST SALOP UNITED DISTRICTS

	Bishop's Castle M.B.	Church Stretton U.D.	Atcham R.D.	Clun R.D.
AREA (in acres inclusive of water)	1,867	6,198	134,490	132,512
RATEABLE VALUE (at 1st April, 1959)	£13,490	£36,505	£205,762	£46,506
ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF 1d. RATE (at 1st April, 1959.	£52	£145	£770	£172
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	432	937	6,577	3,086
ESTIMATED POPULATION (Mid-1959)	1,250	2,790	22,440	9,220
Births				
LIVE BIRTHS: Legitimate	14	28	352	147
Illegitimate	1	—	8	6
Total	15	28	360	153
LIVE BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population—				
Crude	12.00	10.03	16.04	16.59
Standardised	13.56	11.74	17.48	19.08
STILL BIRTHS: Legitimate	—	1	9	—
Illegitimate	—	—	1	—
Total	—	1	10	—
STILL BIRTH RATE per 1,000 total births	—	34.48	20.72	—
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	15	29	370	153
Infant Deaths				
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR—				
Total	—	—	8	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	—	—	22.22	13.07
Legitimate	—	—	8	2
Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	—	—	22.73	13.61
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	—	—	—	—
DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS	—	—	8	—
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live births	—	—	22.22	—
DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK	—	—	6	—
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live births	—	—	16.67	—
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under one week and still births per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	—	—	43.24	—

	Bishop's Castle M.B.	Church Stretton U.D.	Atcham R.D.	Clun R.D.
Maternal Mortality				
DEATHS (including abortion)	—	—	—	—
RATE per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	—	—
Deaths				
TOTAL DEATHS from all causes... ..	31	49	227	91
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population—				
Crude	24.80	17.56	10.12	9.87
Standardised	6.70	9.66	10.42	9.28

South West Salop United Districts:

Total estimated population	35,700
Total area in acres	275,067
Number of inhabited houses	11,032
Total Rateable Value	302,263
Estimated product of 1d. rate	£1,139

The total number of the population in the four Districts as at the 30th June, 1959, is estimated by the Registrar-General as being 35,700. This figure is 290 above the figure given for 1958.

The following are the estimates of the population for each of the Districts in 1959 and the figures for the years 1957 and 1958 are also given. It will be seen that there is a small decrease in the figures given for Clun R.D. as compared with the figures for 1958, but in the remaining districts the population has increased.

District:	Estimated Population			Increase or Decrease
	1957	1958	1959	
Atcham R.D.	22,030	22,180	22,440	+ 260
Bishop's Castle M.B.	1,250	1,240	1,250	+ 10
Church Stretton U.D.	2,770	2,760	2,790	+ 30
Clun R.D.	9,240	9,230	9,220	— 10
	<u>35,290</u>	<u>35,410</u>	<u>35,700</u>	<u>+ 290</u>

SECTION B

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These Services are provided by the County Council under the authority of the National Health Services Act, 1946.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Stone House, Bishop's Castle	...	...	2nd and 4th Fridays
Silvester Horne Institute, Church Stretton	...	...	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Public Hall, Pontesbury	...	...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays

Attendances at these Welfare Centres during 1959 were as follows:—

Welfare Centre	Made first Attendance when under 1 year	Total Cases	Total Attendances
Bishop's Castle	24	33	338
Church Stretton	46	122	687
Pontesbury	63	119	655

(b) BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS

The County Council hold a Birth Control Clinic in the following Welfare Centres:—

Ludlow:	1st Wednesday in February, April, June, September and November.	} 2-4 p.m.
Shrewsbury:	2nd and 4th Wednesdays each month.	
Wellington:	3rd Wednesday in February, April, June, September and November.	

(c) CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Moral Welfare Workers employed by the Hereford and Lichfield Diocesan Associations (to whom the County Council pay annual grants of £400 and £545 respectively) cover the District, being based in Bridgnorth, Ludlow and Shrewsbury as follows:—

Miss M. U. Ward, 13 East Castle Street, Bridgnorth (Bridgnorth 3185).

Miss G. Leslie, 144 Corve Street, Ludlow (Ludlow 257).

Mrs. C. V. Jones, 6 School Chambers, School Gardens, Shrewsbury (Shrewsbury 4900).

The County Council also gives substantial grants to two Mother and Baby Homes affiliated to the Lichfield Diocese, but within the County, to which cases from any County District may be admitted.

The County Council also has a contractual arrangement with Herefordshire for the admission of cases to the Hereford Mother and Baby Home.

(d) DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

There are twenty-four distribution points in the area from which supplies of National Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D tablets) can be obtained. These points have been set up at a variety of places, including Child Welfare Centres, Post Offices, local shops and private houses.

There are fifteen such points in the Atcham Rural District, six in the Clun Rural District, two in Church Stretton Urban District and one in the Borough of Bishop's Castle.

Midwifery

The County Council employ a total of 21 midwives in the District. Throughout the whole area they undertake district nursing as well as midwifery duties.

The following table gives details of the midwifery work carried out by these midwives during 1959:—

Nursing District	Total Confinements	Total Domiciliary Visits	Attendance on Discharged Institutional Cases	
			Cases	Visits
Alberbury	7	168	23	118
Atcham	34	962	30	145
Bishop's Castle	16	509	7	32
Bomere Heath	19	538	26	154
Chirbury	10	271	8	36
Church Stretton	23	732	23	102
Clun	6	184	10	48
*Clungunford	4	126	5	26
Dorrington	14	413	11	55
Kinnerley	15	405	12	73
Longden	14	415	27	167
Pontesbury	17	539	28	150
Stiperstones	12	462	11	56
Sundorne	16	507	20	81
Westbury	16	435	13	60
Wrockwardine	19	669	22	97

*Covered by adjoining districts w.e.f. 30th September, 1959.

The Nursing Districts, comprising groups of Parishes, do not conform to the boundary of the Combined Districts and the figures given above therefore will include many cases from outside this District. (This also applies to the figures given for Home Nursing).

Health Visiting

Five full-time Health Visitors are employed by the County Council in the combined Districts. In Bishop's Castle, however, the two District Nurse-Midwives employed there are qualified Health Visitors, and they undertake health visiting duties in addition to their district nursing and midwifery duties.

Home Nursing

As stated above, the midwives employed by the County Council in the Combined Districts undertake the home nursing duties.

Cases attended and visits made during 1959 were as follows:—

Nursing District	Home Nursing Cases	Visits
Alberbury	117	1,269
Atcham	49	2,315
Bishop's Castle	78	2,813
Bomere Heath	60	1,180
Chirbury	50	493
Church Stretton	346	4,933
Clun	121	2,771
*Clungunford	26	261
Dorrington	97	1,052
Kinnerley	51	652
Longden	52	1,364
Pontesbury	63	921
Stiperstones	47	745
Sundorne	76	1,304
Westbury	74	1,723
Wrockwardine	62	1,077

*Covered by adjoining districts w.e.f. 30th September, 1959.

Ambulance Service

The Central Ambulance Depot is at Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, and the telephone number is Shrewsbury 6331. There is a subsidiary station at Bishop's Castle, in the South West Salop area. At the end of the year 1959 there were 14 ambulances at Shrewsbury, 1 dual purpose vehicle, and 6 cars for sitting cases. At Bishop's Castle there was one ambulance.

During the year 1959 the following journeys were made by the Bishop's Castle ambulance, and the number of miles is also given, together with the number of patients carried.

					Journeys	Patients	Miles
Bishop's Castle	...	...	...	...	75	150	3,754

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection is offered, in particular to pre-school children, school children, and in special circumstances to others, against Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis, and to children of thirteen-years and over against Tuberculosis.

The immunisation procedure is carried out in many cases by General Medical Practitioners, and by School Medical Officers in Clinics and Schools.

The following tables give the numbers of children who have availed themselves of the facilities offered.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

1ST AND 2ND INJECTIONS

	Atcham R.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.
County Council Medical Officers	1,032	67	182	260
General Practitioners	914	5	1	377
Totals	1,946	72	183	637

3RD INJECTIONS

	Atcham R.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.
County Council Medical Officers	3,158	292	429	1,082
General Practitioners	1,508	12	3	407
Totals	4,666	304	432	1,489

Primary Immunisation against Tetanus

	Atcham R.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.
County Council Medical Officers	1	—	—	1
General Practitioners	86	22	6	31
Totals	87	22	6	32

Primary Immunisation against Diphtheria

	Atcham R.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.
County Council Medical Officers	32	2	4	2
General Practitioners	146	22	22	83
Totals	178	24	26	85

Re-Immunisations against Diphtheria

	Atcham R.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.
County Council Medical Officers	23	6	11	2
General Practitioners	67	4	3	20
Totals	90	10	14	22

Primary Immunisation against Whooping Cough

	Atcham R.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.
County Council Medical Officers	25	3	5	—
General Practitioners	167	22	35	102
Totals	192	25	40	102

Primary and Re-Vaccination against Smallpox

	Atcham R.		Bishop's Castle		Church Stretton		Clun R.	
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
County Council Medical Officers	33	29	1	1	4	3	—	—
General Practitioners	208	208	31	31	45	41	78	75
Totals	241	237	32	32	49	44	78	75

P. = Performed S. = Successful

B.C.G. Vaccination 1959

School	Consent Forms given out	Refusals	No. of Consents Presented	No. of Children Skin tested	Skin Test Readings		No. Vaccinated	Re-Mantoux	
					Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative
Bedstone Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19*	—
Bishop's Castle High	103	1	102	96	9	80	78	94*	—
Church Stretton Modern	92	13	79	74	15	53	53	17	—
Pontesbury Modern	62	3	59	58	15	43	43	35	—
Hopesay	4	—	4	3	—	3	3	1	—

(*Includes cases brought forward from 1958.)

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

(a) All home nurses and midwives hold a small supply of minor articles of nursing equipment such as hot water bottles, air rings, bed pans and feeding cups for loan to patients being nursed at home.

(b) The treatment of Tuberculosis falls to Regional Hospital Boards to provide in the way of Sanatoria and Chest Clinics, but the preventive and after-care side of the work is shared between the Hospital Boards and Local Health Authorities. The County Council for their share provide open-air Shelters where required. They also join with Regional Boards in making from time to time local arrangements for Miniature Mass Radiography Surveys, and through their Health Visitors undertake a considerable amount of follow-up work with patients. Extra nourishment may in necessitous cases be provided.

(c) Arrangements are made under this section for the convalescence of persons not requiring special medical or nursing care.

(d) Through their Mental Welfare Officers and Health Visitors, the County Council are responsible for the supervision in their own homes of mentally handicapped persons and also for helping general medical practitioners to secure hospital treatment for those persons who become mentally unbalanced.

Domestic Help

This area is for the most part served from three Home Help Offices. The Shrewsbury Office, which is open from Monday to Friday, deals with the majority of the cases in the Atcham Rural District. There is an office in Church Stretton, open on Monday mornings and Thursday afternoons, whilst the cases in the Clun Rural District are served from the Ludlow Home Help Office, which is open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. A few cases on the eastern borders of the Atcham Rural District may fall to be dealt with by either the Wellington or the Bridgnorth Home Help Offices.

The table below gives particulars of the 75 cases in the area who received help under the County Council's Home Help Scheme during the year ended 31st December, 1959:—

District	Type of Case			Totals
	Aged and Chronic Sick	Maternity	Temporary Illness	
Atcham ...	25	8	3	36
Clun ...	16	Nil	1	17
Church Stretton	13	4	5	22
Totals ...	54	12	9	75

Hospital Service

Complementary to the Health Services provided by the County Council under the provisions of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, Hospital and Specialist Services are provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board under the provisions of Part II of the Act.

The United Districts are reasonably well supplied with hospitals under the Nos. 15 and 16 Hospital Management Committees, and by Consultants based on the principal hospitals but who hold Specialist Clinics at many of the smaller hospitals in the area.

For the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis, Chest Clinics are held at Cophorne Hospital, Shrewsbury, and at Wellington, whilst for patients from the south of the Districts, a Chest Clinic is held on the third Tuesday in each month at 11 a.m. at the Child Welfare Centre, Cliftonville, Dinham, Ludlow. Although this clinic is provided by the Regional Hospital Board, it is, for convenience, held at the County Council's Centre.

Mass Miniature Radiography Surveys are undertaken from time to time by the Wolverhampton Mass Radiography Unit, but no such public surveys were undertaken within the area of the United Districts during the current year.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

This Clinic is held at 1 Belmont, Shrewsbury, and is provided by the Shrewsbury Group Hospital Management Committee as part of the hospital and specialist services. The Medical Officers in charge are Dr. J. P. G. Rogerson and Dr. E. M. McCarter. The Clinic also serves the neighbouring Counties of Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire.

The times of sessions at the Venereal Diseases Clinic are now as follows:—

Males:	Tuesdays and Fridays	...	...	...	...	6-8 p.m.
Females:	Mondays	.	...	...	...	3.30-5.30 p.m.
	Thursdays		...	...	...	5-7 p.m.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Salop Infirmary is extensively used for the bacteriological examination of water, milk and ice cream.

Chemical analyses of water samples and sewage effluents are made by the Public Analyst at Chester.

Good laboratory facilities are very necessary to the work of the Health Department, and I should like to express my thanks to Dr. A. C. Jones, of the Shrewsbury Laboratory, and his staff for their assistance, in particular perhaps for their invaluable advice when some bacteriological or epidemiological problem arises.

SECTION C

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

This part of the Report deals with water supplies, sewage disposal, public cleansing, rodent control, and the inspection of Factories and Workshops and Housing and Food Inspection. Particulars of these matters have been supplied by the Public Health Inspectors and the Surveyors in the Districts, and I would like to thank them for the help they have given.

BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE

Water Supply

Midway through the year the new borehole water supply scheme was completed. This water is now supplied to 95 per cent of the consumers and is very satisfactory both from quality and quantity.

There are approximately 424 houses connected to the Council's mains and approximately 10 houses have water from wells.

A total of 54 bacteriological samples were taken of which 24 were classified "Unsatisfactory." Many of these latter samples were taken from the old supply and after contamination was suspected.

Two chemical samples were taken and both were very satisfactory although the water is classified "Hard."

Sewerage

The proposed enlargement and improvements to the Sewage Disposal Works is now well advanced and it is hoped that work will commence early in 1960. Unfavourable tenders and general lack of interest by prospective contractors has delayed the scheme but it is hoped that these difficulties will soon be overcome as the existing state of the Works is very unsatisfactory.

A sample of sewage effluent taken by the Severn River Board was very unsatisfactory.

Approximately 414 premises are connected to the sewerage system, some 12 houses have pails, etc., and 4 houses are served by private disposal systems.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A weekly collection of household and trade refuse is made throughout the Borough by a private contractor assisted by Council labour. The vehicle is an open lorry and this gives rise to constant nuisance. It is essential that consideration should be given to the provision of a closed vehicle at the earliest opportunity.

The Council's two tips are well isolated from houses and are proving adequate and convenient at the moment but the shortage of tipping sites will become a difficulty when these tips are full. Regular rodent control is practised by the Council's staff.

Rodent Control

Any complaints are dealt with by the Council's staff, but it is noticeable that fewer and fewer rodents are encountered as the years pass.

Inspections and Visits

Housing	...	...	...	143	Interviews	...	...	...	89
Water supply	...	...	...	159	Improvement Grants	...	...	...	22
„ distribution	...	...	...	126	Petroleum stores	...	...	...	9
„ samples	...	...	...	56	Drainage	...	...	...	14
Tips	...	...	...	23	Bakehouses	...	...	...	3
Work in progress	...	...	...	147	Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	107

Sewage Works	...	...	...	26	Rodent Control	...	...	...	11
Market	...	...	...	71	Kitchens	...	...	...	5
Public conveniences	...	...	...	267	Watercourses	...	...	...	2

Housing

Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
Number of Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Houses completed in 1959:—									
Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Improvement Grants:—									
Applied for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Applications for Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Houses closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Certificates of disrepair:—									
Applied for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Old People's Dwellings

The Joint Committee of Clun R.D.C. and Bishop's Castle Borough to provide 24 bungalows and a Community Centre is slowly progressing and the purchase of a site is in hand. Preliminary layout plans have been prepared.

Market

Extensive improvements have been made to the cattle market and the old wooden lairages have been replaced with modern concrete ones.

Moveable Dwellings

There have been few dwellings of this type in the Borough although the Council do allow short stays in their Auction Yard to genuine holiday makers passing through the town. This site is well served with mains water and public conveniences and refuse disposal facilities.

Food Inspection

All animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough are examined. Two slaughter-houses are now licensed.

Milk

There are two retailers of milk in the Borough. One sells farm bottled raw T.T. milk and is a producer/retailer, whilst the second is a new retailer who distributes bottled Pasteurised milk. This is a demand satisfied that has long existed.

Ice Cream

There are eight premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and each one retails prepacked ice-cream.

Food Hygiene

A high standard of hygiene is still maintained in Bishop's Castle and the trade gives the fullest co-operation in this respect.

Details of Food Condemned

Pig's livers	2 lb.	Peritonitis
„ lungs	12 lb.	Pleurisy and pneumonia
„ livers	3 lb.	Necrosis
„ heart	1 lb.	Pericarditis
Sheep's livers	3 lb.	Necrosis
„ „	3 lb.	Echinococcus
„ „	3 lb.	Distoma hepaticum
„ carcase part	12 lb.	Bruising
Ox livers	76 lb.	Distoma hepaticum
„ „	14 lb.	Abscesses
„ „	19 lb.	Necrosis.

CHURCH STRETTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1. Water Supplies

During the year, the sources of water supply were fully put to the test, like many other authorities, as a result of the drought. An adequate supply, however was maintained throughout the district, by increasing to eight hours daily, the use of the borehole pump.

The drought in Church Stretton lasted for fifty-five consecutive days, during which period the top water levels of the New Pool and Town Brook reservoirs fell to 22 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 10 in. below T.W.L. respectively. It was found necessary to impose restrictions on the use of hose pipes.

The All Stretton reservoir, which is extremely shallow at its inlet and increases to a depth of 5 feet near the outlet barely managed to retain a sufficient head of water to give a supply to consumers in that area.

The proposed new water scheme to link up the All Stretton mains with Church Stretton made further headway during the year and the decision of the Minister of Housing and Local Government is anxiously awaited. An Inquiry by an official of the Ministry has been fixed for January, 1960.

Purity of Supplies

Thirty-five samples were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results are shown in the following table:—

Supply	Total Samples	Satisfactory Samples	Unsatisfactory samples with faecal coli present
New Pool Hollow	10	9	1
Town Brook Hollow	11	8	3*
All Stretton	10	2	8
The Maltings Bore	4	4	—

*These three samples were taken from the reservoir.

In view of the continual unsatisfactory samples of water taken at All Stretton, the Council in July, 1958, notified all consumers on this supply to boil water for human consumption. There are approximately 400 persons supplied from this source. Unfortunately, this practice will have to be continued until the new water scheme comes along.

The following is a copy of a Report on the Chemical Analysis of a sample taken from a dwelling house on the Town Brook supply on the 21st May, 1959.

<i>Parts per million</i>		
Total solid matter in solution	...	80
Nitrogen as Nitrates	... ..	1.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 80° F.	...	0.48
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.06
Chlorine in Chlorides	... ..	9.0
pH Value	... ..	7.6
Metallic Impurities	... ..	Nil

No abnormal taste was found in the sample which was satisfactory.

2. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Church Stretton is sewered gravitationally to the Sewage Works at Minton. The estimated number of houses connected to the public sewers is 750. The conditions of the sewers and disposal works continue to give cause for concern especially with the continued increase in the number of new dwellings being erected.

A scheme has now been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for a new disposal works at Minton, together with the relaying of the main outfall sewer. The scheme also provides for the sewerage of All Stretton and Little Stretton. The sewer at the lower end of Carding Mill Valley will be extended westwards to allow connections from the cafes and houses in the valley.

The sewage from All Stretton will be pumped to the head of the Church Stretton gravitational sewer and be treated together with the sewage from Church Stretton, thus obviating the need for a separate sewage disposal works at All Stretton.

As Little Stretton is situated close to the route of the outfall sewer from Church Stretton, the sewerage of the village shall be carried out by laying and connecting several small branch sewers, to the outfall.

Report on Sample of Effluent

The following is a copy of a report on a sample of the effluent taken at the Sewage Works on the 18th August, 1959.

<i>Parts per million</i>		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand—		
(5 days at 20°C.) dilution	...	165
Suspended solids	... ..	92
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours—settled	...	47.6
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours—shaken	...	51.6
Chloride as Cl.	... ..	64
pH reaction	... ..	7.02
Alkalinity to Methyl Orange	...	244
Free Ammonia as N.	... ..	23
Nitrate as N.	... ..	1.2

This sample of effluent is unsatisfactory.

(Signed) K. R. PRICE, *Analyst*.

3. Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection is carried out weekly at Church Stretton, but All Stretton and Little Stretton the collection is fortnightly.

During the summer months all butchers and greengrocers premises in Church Stretton have two collections each week.

Disposal is by means of tipping at Minton.

The present refuse collection vehicle has been in operation for approximately seven years and is now beginning to show signs of nearing the end of its useful life. It is hoped that this vehicle will be replaced by a more modern type vehicle in the near future.

4. Rodent Control

The district is served by an operator from Ludlow R.D.C. who carries out inspections during one week in every two months and deals with such cases of infestation as may be found.

During the year 172 properties were inspected and treatments were carried out at ten properties found to be infested.

5. Public Health Inspector's Visits

The following inspections were carried out during the year:—

Housing Inspections, including revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisances and complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Housing Statistics

No. of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	937
No. of Council houses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
No. of houses completed in the year:—							
1. by District Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. by Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
No. of units of accommodation provided by the conversion of large houses							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of improvement grants applied for	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of improvement grants granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of applications for Council houses on 31st December, 1959...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of houses closed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of houses demolished during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of unfit houses made fit by action under P.H. or housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Two dwellings were made fit by informal action.							

Improvement Grants

Applications were received from the owners of seven private properties and grants subsequently approved.

Water closets, drainage systems and hot water supplies were provided at five cottages where previously the only existing amenity was a privy or pail type closet. The sources of water supply to two of the cottages were from nearby wells and the owners were agreeable to instal Berkefield Filters to ensure a pure supply of water.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

No. of inspections of :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Restaurants and cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The following foods were found to be unfit and were surrendered for destruction:—

Canned meats and meat products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 tins
Canned vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 tins
Canned fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 tins
Canned fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 tins
Canned milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 tins
Canned cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 tins
Pre-packed cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 packets (126 portions)

Milk

The district is included in a Specified Area under Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, whereby any milk retailed in the district must be sold under a special designation.

The number of licences issued to dealers to sell specially designated milks are as follows:—

							<i>Principal Licences</i>	<i>Supplementary Licences</i>
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

There are no premises in the district where milk is pasteurised or sterilised.

ATCHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Water Supplies

Mr. J. R. Sockett, M.B.E., the Council's Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following information regarding water supplies and sewerage.

Alberbury Scheme.—After completion of the new 25 inch diameter borehole at Lower Eyton, efforts were made to utilise water from this source to supplement that from Ford Boreholes in view of the effect on consumption of the continuous hot weather. A pump was installed and watermain laid to connect with the extended West Atcham System at Alberbury. By early July, 1959, water from Eyton was being distributed into the watermain system. The pumping station with its electronic equipment was completed later in the year.

West Atcham Scheme.—A short length of watermain was laid to connect the two ends of the existing watermain in Shepherd's Lane and a short extension of the 5 inch watermain made at Wollaston.

At Plox Green Pumping Station diesel motors and pumps were replaced by electric motors and pumps which are now automatically controlled by reservoir water level.

Picklescott.—A revised scheme for the laying of watermain to serve the villages of Picklescott and Smethcott was submitted to the Ministry.

East Atcham Scheme.—The laying of 14 miles of watermain to serve the areas of Withington, Upton Magna, Atcham, Cross Houses, Uckington Heath and Wroxeter was nearing completion by the end of the year.

The tender was accepted by the Ministry for the laying of 20 miles of watermain to be served from Condoover Pumping Station via Berriewood reservoir, to the villages of Condoover, Boreton, Berrington, Cantlop, Pitchford, Cound Moor, Cound, Harnage and Cressage.

			<i>Total Number of Properties served</i>
Keys to Standpipes	...	...	506
Domestic connections	...	...	2,697
Metered supplies ...	...	...	917

Sewerage

Ministry approval was obtained for the construction of sewers and sewage disposal works at Hanwood to serve Weir Cottages and nearby properties.

Schemes for Bomere Heath, Pontesbury, Minsterley, and Annscroft were in various stages of preparation.

Ministry sanction was received for the completion of the sewerage of Bayston Hill village by Part III of the Scheme.

Refuse Collection

The refuse collection service continues over the whole of the district on a fortnightly basis with the odd remote premises in inaccessible hilly positions receiving a less frequent collection.

The number of vehicles in use is three, comprising one 15 cu. yd. "Derby" side-loading type, one 12/20 cu. yd. "Compressmore" and one 12/14 cu. yd. "Dual-Tip" types, both the latter being rear-loading.

The Staff consists of three drivers and five loaders and continual overtime has to be worked to maintain the service to the continually increasing number of houses in the district.

Most of the refuse was deposited at two tips, one at Old Woods in the northern part of the district and the other at Huglith in the south western part of the district. A further tip was established at Frodesley to the south-east of the district in April but had to be abandoned in July because of a fly nuisance. The tip, an old clay pit, was in a remote position apart from two cottages, but formed a sun-trap and in spite of controlled tipping a most serious fly nuisance arose. The flies were eradicated but it was found wise not to proceed with further tipping.

Tips are visited regularly for rodent or fly infestation and treated as necessary. Close on 5,000 tons of refuse was moved to the tips during the year.

Some 1,500 dustbins have so far been issued under the Council's hiring scheme for which 7s. 6d. a year each is charged. There has been some falling-off in the demand for these bins, but this has, in some part, been attributed to the increased annual charge which was previously 5s. 0d.

The provision of litter-baskets, by County, Rural and Parish Councils at lay-byes, bus-stops, outside village halls, etc., has placed an increased burden on the refuse collection service. During the summer months these baskets, particularly at lay-byes, have to be emptied more than once fortnightly. Another cause for concern is the depositing of litter on unauthorised lay-byes.

Rodent Control

The Council's rodent control scheme continued to operate satisfactorily during the year with a small increase in the number of premises treated. It is felt that the scheme could be extended beneficially but this is limited by the staff available, not only for treatment but for survey purposes also. The Council continue to employ one Rodent Operator who finds great difficulty in maintaining during the peak autumn months his programme of regular routine visits and treatments of premises in respect of which contracts have been agreed. It is felt that the Operator, Mr. Aston, is to be commended on the absence of complaints by Contractees.

Summary of premises treated during the year:—

Private properties	...	...	...	...	95
Agricultural properties	...	...	...	...	64
Business properties, etc.	...	...	...	...	34
Council's tips and sewerage systems	...	...	...	...	15
Visits made	...	...	...	...	1,242

Samples of Water Supplies

A total of 292 samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination during the year and of these 63 were from various Council's mains supplies.

The results of these are as follows:—

<i>Mains Supplies</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Condover	5	4	1
Uckington	7	4	3
Picklescott	1	—	1
Pimhill	17	11	6
Cardington	6	2	4
West Atcham...	16	15	1
Alberbury	3	1	2
Emergency tank supplies in villages supplied from mains	8	6	2

The large number of unsatisfactory samples arises from testing of new mains extensions as a routine measure before being passed into public use.

Of the 229 samples obtained from various private supplies a large proportion of these were obtained from properties in respect of which applications for improvement grant had been received.

Four samples of water were obtained for chemical analysis, two being from mains supplies and two from private sources.

Slum Clearance

The Council's slum clearance programme continued to make satisfactory progress during the year and a total of 76 dwellings were represented as being unfit. Upon consideration of these the Council made demolition orders in respect of 29 properties, closing orders in respect of 16 properties and accepted undertakings from owners in respect of 31 properties.

It is hoped to continue the programme on a similar scale during the coming year but this is governed to a large extent by the number of Council dwellings which become available for the re-housing of occupants of sub-standard houses. In this respect the Council's policy of building single bedroom flats has enabled them both directly and indirectly to accommodate families from this type of house during the past year.

Housing

Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	6,577
Number of Council houses...	...	...	...	...	...	917
Number of houses completed in 1959:						
Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Private houses	...	...	...	...	...	41

Number of houses under construction as at 31st December, 1959:							
Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Private houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Improvement Grants applied for and granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Additional houses provided by conversion of older houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of houses demolished in 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of unfit houses closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of unfit houses made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total number of applications for Council houses as at 31st December, 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	521

Re-housing during 1959

During the year a total of 75 families have been re-housed, and this is made up as follows:—

No. of overcrowded families re-housed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of families re-housed from sub-standard dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of families re-housed from hutments	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of families re-housed in hutments	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of re-arranged tenancies in houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of re-arranged tenancies in hutments	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other families re-housed in houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	75

No. of hutments closed during 1959:—

At Atcham Airfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
At Grafton Airfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

It has been noticeable that there has been a considerable slackening in the demand for Council Houses and applicants have also become more selective in their applications, a fact which is apparent when vacant houses are re-let. The demand for the single-bedroom flats however has been gratifying in most districts, and it is hoped that the overall effect of this will be to make available throughout the district houses which can accommodate the larger family.

It is regretted that the clearance of the Airfield sites has not proceeded as quickly as had been hoped and this is attributed to some extent to the cessation of the Council's building programme following the introduction of the Credit Squeeze.

The number of hutments in occupation at 31st December, 1959, is:—

Atcham Airfield	...	39
Grafton Airfield	...	22

Public Health Inspector's Visits

The Chief Inspector reports that the following is a summary of the visits paid by the Inspectors during the year:—

Housing Inspections and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,138
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Visits under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	449
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	461
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Inspection of Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

Visits under the Pests Act	31
Infectious Diseases	43
Food Premises	102
Milk Supplies	3
Inspection of Slaughterhouses	101
Visits re Smoke Abatement	4
Food Poisoning Investigations	15
Ice Cream Premises	19
Factories	73
Knackers' Yard	5
Petroleum Regulations	6
Welfare	2
General Visits	768
Total Visits	4,778

Ice Cream

There are 58 retailers of ice-cream in the district selling mainly pre-packed products of the larger national ice-cream manufacturers. There is only one local registered manufacturer of ice-cream and this only on a very small scale for his own use.

During the year eighteen samples of ice-cream were obtained for bacteriological examination and these all fell into the grade one category.

The Senior Public Health Inspector reports as follows with regard to the number and types of food premises with in the District:—

General stores	83	Food canning factory	1
Public houses	59	Chemist's shop	1
Butchers' Shops	9	Cafes	4
Bakehouses	4	School canteens and dining centres	24
Creameries	3		

The premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are as follows:—

Fish frying premises	1
Ice cream retailers	58
Ice cream manufacturers	1

Unsound Food

The undermentioned articles of food were voluntarily surrendered having been found, upon examination, unfit for human consumption.—

30 tins each 4lb. Cooked Ham
2 tins each 13 lbs. 2 ozs. Cooked Ham
6 tins each 1 lb. 3 oz. Processed Peas
1 tin 1 lb. 12 oz. Carrots.

Meat Inspection

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district but during the past year slaughtering has only been carried out at the premises at Halfway House, owned by Mr. F. J. Thomas. The standard of cleanliness achieved at these premises is very high and the owner is to be commended on the quality of the dressed carcasses. Both premises, however, fall short of the standards

required by recent legislation governing structural conditions of slaughterhouses and it is anticipated that in the near future a decision will have to be made whether the premises can be brought up to the requisite standard, otherwise the licenses will lapse.

There are 9 butchers' shops in the district and in the main, meat is obtained from the Shrewsbury Corporation Abattoir in Shrewsbury.

The incidence of disease in animals slaughtered is consistent with current trends, tuberculosis still declining slightly, whilst liver fluke was responsible for the loss of many livers—this due, it is felt, to the excessively wet summer of 1958.

The following is an analysis of carcasses and offal inspected and diseases found therein:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	102	2	450	131
Number inspected	102	2	450	131
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	1
Some part or organ condemned	50	—	82	—
Percentage of carcasses infected	50%	—	18.5%	.76%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned... ..	—	—	—	—
Some part or organ affected	1	—	—	4
Percentage of carcasses infected	1%	—	—	3%
Cysticercosis only				
No. of carcasses infected	—	—	—	—
Percentage of carcasses infected	—	—	—	—

There is one Knackers' Yard in the district, situated at Five Turnings, Ford's Heath. The following is a summary of the horses dealt with during the year:—

Total horses dealt with: 41
 25 in Slaughterhouse and Farms
 16 Dead Horses received

Milk

There are four dairies in the district apart from farm dairies. The Control of milk production at farms is the duty of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The only case of disease which occurred during the year which could be attributed to milk infection was one case of Undulant Fever notified in the Upton Magna area. Extensive sampling of the milk from the suspect herd was carried out and the infected animals isolated.

There are 34 Registered Distributors of milk in the district.

During the year 19 licenses were issued authorising the sale of Designated Milk.

Food Hygiene

In the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations it has been found that many of the shopkeepers in the district are anxious to comply. It has also become evident that the public also are taking a keener interest in the condition of food premises.

In the case of one of the two poultry dressing stations in the district, verbal request has been made to improve method and structural conditions of the premises.

Water

Emergency supplies of water were provided by the Council at the following places where private supplies had failed or become unfit for human consumption.

Villages of Eaton Constantine, Leighton, Garmston, Longnor and Cound Moor, together with Buckley Farm, Pentre.

Drainage

With the continual extension of water mains and the increasing amount of water being used, it is felt that provision should be made for adequate drainage schemes to deal with the waste drainage effluents.

Complaints are frequently received of drainage nuisances which have arisen due to inadequate insufficient and often primitive forms of drainage having been utilised when properties have been connected to mains supplies. Properties are often readily and eagerly connected to mains water but insufficient consideration appears to be first given to the problems of drainage to take the increased waste water.

Nuisances

A nuisance from the keeping of pigs occurred in the village of Plealey. Statutory notice was served on the owner requiring him to abate the nuisance which was caused by unsuitable and insufficient drainage allowing effluent to flood an adjoining lane.

A further drainage nuisance occurred in the village of Yockleton where drainage matter from several buildings, including two farms, flooded across a main road. A meeting was arranged in the village between all interested parties in an effort to settle differences as to responsibilities and to secure the abatement of the nuisance.

The Cob Brook at Bomere Heath is in a foul state and gives cause for much concern. It is felt that a sewerage scheme for the village should be expedited.

A smoke nuisance at a Creamery in the district was abated by the company using a smokeless fuel.

Cases are arising of nuisances caused in the process of silage making by the breeding of fruit flies. In one case this has proved most troublesome where the silo is in close proximity to a public house.

CLUN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Water Supplies

The summer of 1959 was a long, dry and sunny one but in spite of this the Council-owned water supplies were all sufficient with the exception of Marton where the brook from which the supply is taken almost dried up. Work done in the last few years did much to prevent shortages which would otherwise have been severe at Clun, Newcastle and Llanfairwaterdine. Without the new borehole sunk at Clun in 1958 the supply would have to have been very severely curtailed; other available water falling to little more than half the normal consumption.

Private wells did not fare so well and the Council employed a water cart to carry water to The Bog, Wentnor, Mardru, Cefn-Einion and The Gravels areas.

In order to obtain more water some excavation was carried out on the site of the springs supplying Worthen and a further 7,000 gallons per day were collected.

A new supply was also obtained at Bromlow by sinking a well and piping the overflow to the reservoir. This new supply was connected just as the old one became virtually dry.

1959 was undoubtedly a summer when the Council's staff spent far more than the average time on work connected with the maintenance of water supplies.

1959 was also the year in which work was started on the first of the Council's major water schemes; the Snailbeach Scheme; which is expected to cost about £28,000 and to be completed about July, 1960.

Considerable progress has also been made on the preparations for the Chirbury, Marton and Bent Lont scheme and it is now confidently expected that work will begin in 1960.

Reports on Water Samples

<i>Supply</i>	<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Clun	8	6	2
Clunbury	8	4	4
Chirbury	6	2	4
Clunton	3	—	3
Clungunford	5	4	1
Bucknell	7	4	3
Bromlow	3	1	2
Kempton	2	1	1
Lydham and More	9	8	1
Marton	1	—	1
Newcastle	2	1	1
Worthen	15	10	5
Total... ..	69	41	28

A further 121 samples of water were taken which can be classified as follows:—

<i>Type of Source</i>	<i>Number taken</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Proposed New Sources:			
Council	11	4	7
Private	18	3	15
Existing Supplies:			
Private	92	37	55
	121	44	77

Three chemical samples were taken from mains supplies and proved satisfactory. Two were taken from private wells, one of which was unsatisfactory due to pollution by cattle through the top of the well. The well was cleaned out and re-constructed, it then became satisfactory.

It was estimated that at the end of 1959 a total of 1,053 houses obtained their water supply from Council mains.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

On April 1st, 1959, the Council's first direct labour refuse collection service was started. A Karrier Bantam vehicle was purchased and two men employed. A kerbside collection was decided upon and a programme drawn up covering as much as possible of the district. The more remote areas have a monthly service, most villages fortnightly and Clun weekly. So far the scheme has worked smoothly and is a great improvement on the previous arrangements.

Sewage Disposal

Some progress has been made towards the preparation of the Clun and Kinsley Road, Knighton, schemes in both cases negotiations between the District Valuer and the owners of the land required are in progress.

Public Health Inspector's Visits

Housing Inspections and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	317
Housing Applications	...	...	...	...	52
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	11
Water Supplies and Samples	...	...	...	...	625
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	61
Refuse Collections and Disposal	...	...	...	...	274
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	12
Milk Supplies	...	...	...	...	6
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	33
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	24
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	116
Factories and Food Premises	...	...	...	...	70
Other miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	235
					<hr/> 1,836 <hr/>

The year was an abnormal one in the amount of work done in connection with refuse collection, many visits had to be paid planning routes and informing people of the arrangements. Water supply work also reached a new peak due to the dry summer.

There were slightly fewer improvement grants, 37 applications being received and approved. One application for the new standard grant was received and approved. The average grant per dwelling throughout the year was £282.

Rodent Control

Another year of steady work controlling the rat population; the operator was very fully employed and fewer people decided to treat their own premises.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Supply

Very little time was available for routine work in this field and in the main, apart from keeping up with the meat inspection and dealing with complaints, no new work was done.

Meat

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	197	—	—	846	310
Number inspected	188	—	—	712	274
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some parts or organs were condemned	11	—	—	2	3
Percentage infected of number inspected	6	—	—	0.28%	1.1%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some parts or organs were condemned	2	—	—	—	2
Percentage affected of number inspected	1.1%	—	—	—	0.75%
Cysticercosis:					
Number of carcasses infected	—	—	—	—	—

Milk and Ice Cream

Nothing special to report.

Housing

Number of Inhabited Houses...	...	...	...	...	3,086
Number of Houses owned by the Council	...	...	...	...	257
Number of houses completed in 1959—Council Houses	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Private Houses	...	...	...	10
Number of Improvement Grants applied for and granted	...	...	...	...	37
Number of Standard Grants applied for and granted	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications for Council houses as at December 31st, 1959	...	...	...	...	126
Houses under construction as at December 31st, 1959: Private Houses	...	...	...	...	8

SECTION D

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year:—

Infectious Diseases, 1959

Disease	Atcham R.D.	Bishop's Castle	Church Stretton	Clun R.D.	Total
Scarlet Fever	26	1	2	5	34
Measles	380	—	131	38	549
Whooping Cough	33	3	3	12	51
Pneumonia	24	2	17	6	49
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	2	—	—	—	2
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	5	8
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	26	—	5	—	31
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary	4	—	2	1	7
Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	1	2
Totals	506	6	161	70	743

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases during the year was 743—514 more than the number notified in the previous year, measles being responsible for the greater part of the increase.

No cases of diphtheria were notified in any of the Districts. Children can be immunised against diphtheria either by the family doctors or at the Schools or Infant Welfare Centres by the Medical Officers of the County Health Department. The last cases of diphtheria notified in any of the Districts were in the year 1949.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following were the numbers of notified cases of tuberculosis on the Registers for each of the Districts as at the 31st December, 1959:—

District	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atcham R.D. ...	69	46	13	16	82	62
Bishop's Castle ...	—	1	1	1	1	2
Church Stretton ...	9	7	1	2	10	9
Clun R.D. ...	22	15	4	4	26	19
Total	100	69	19	23	119	92

New Cases Notified

The following new cases were notified during the year:—

District	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atcham R.D.	3	1	—	—	3	1
Bishop's Castle M.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Stretton U.D....	1	1	—	—	1	1
Clun R.D.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	4	3	—	—	4	3

Deaths and Death Rates

There was one death attributable to respiratory tuberculosis in the four Districts during the year, giving a rate of .027 per thousand for the whole area.

POLIOMYELITIS

During the year two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the Atcham Rural District and one case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis in the Clun Rural District. All these cases recovered.

CANCER

The total number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia, in the four Districts was 54. This gives a death rate of 1.51 per 1,000. In the previous year the number of deaths was 57.

Of the total deaths from this disease, 6 were in the lungs or bronchus (5 males and 1 female). The percentage of the cases in the lungs or bronchus was 11.11 per cent (in 1958 it was 10.53 per cent).

The following are the figures showing the number of deaths from all forms of cancer (including leukaemia) and the death rates in each of the Districts:—

District	Deaths		Death Rates per 1,000
	M.	F.	
Atcham R.D.	18	10	1.25
Bishop's Castle M.B. ...	1	3	3.20
Church Stretton U.D. ...	1	5	2.15
Clun R.D.	10	6	1.74
South West Salop ...	30	24	1.51

APPENDIX I

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	Atcham R.D.	Bishop's Castle M.B.	Church Stretton U.D.	Clun R.D.	Total
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory	—	—	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis—other	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—
10. { Stomach	2	1	1	6	10
12. Malignant { Lung, Bronchus	6	—	—	—	6
12. Neoplasm { Breast	3	2	1	3	9
13. { Uterus	—	—	—	—	—
14. { Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	1	4	6	27
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	—	1	2
16. Diabetes	4	—	—	1	5
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	46	10	12	18	86
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	30	4	10	9	53
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..	5	—	—	2	7
20. Other Heart Disease	39	9	7	18	73
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	4	—	1	4	9
22. Influenza	8	1	3	2	14
23. Pneumonia	5	1	2	6	14
24. Bronchitis	5	1	3	1	10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	2	3	6
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	—	—	—	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	—	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	—	—	6
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	3	—	—	—	3
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..	26	1	—	5	32
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	6	—	1	3	10
34. All other accidents	3	—	—	1	4
35. Suicide	1	—	—	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	—	—	—	1
All Causes	227	31	49	91	398

The total number of deaths was 4 more than in the previous year, and the crude death-rate was 11.15 per 1,000. The corrected death-rate for each of the Districts is given in the table at the beginning of the Report.

The three chief causes of death were as in previous years, Heart and Circulatory diseases, Vascular diseases of the nervous system and Malignant diseases.

There was one death from tuberculosis.

There were 10 deaths from motor vehicle accidents and 4 deaths from other accidents.

It will be noticed also that there were no deaths from any of the infectious diseases (diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever) which used to be the cause of death among young children, and there have been no deaths from poliomyelitis.

APPENDIX II

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

BOROUGH OF BISHOP'S CASTLE

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Defects found	Defects remedied
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	12	—	—
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	12	—	—

Outworkers.—No lists received and none sent out.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHURCH STRETTON

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	—	—	—
Factories not included, in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	5	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	20	5	—	—

RURAL DISTRICT OF ATCHAM

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	9	—	—
Factories not included, in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	75	60	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3	4	—	—
Total	87	73	—	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	5	5	—	—	—
Total ...	19	19	—	—	—

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLUN

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	6	10	—	—
Factories not included, in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	22	24	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	28	34	—	—

Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	3	—	—	—



